

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1890.

Appointments by the County Court.

Messrs. John C. Bowden and Uriah Sullivan having resigned the office of Timber and Lumber Inspectors, we re-publish a correct list of the Inspectors of Naval Stores and of Timber and Lumber, as the appointments now stand, viz:

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES.—D. A. Lamont, John S. James, Jesse Bowden, Dugald McMillan, Wm. T. J. Vann, and B. F. Keith, for the town of Wilmington. Peter M. Walker and Alfred Alderman hold over from former appointment for a district out of town.

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Robert Maxwell, G. W. Bullard, C. B. Morris, George McDuffie, Wm. DeBerniere, James Alderman, Wm. J. Price, Jr., L. H. Bowden, H. W. Foy, John Hall, Alexander Matthews, and T. F. Robeson, for the town; and H. W. Groves for Harrison Steam Saw Mill.

The following new Post Offices have been established in this State: Buffalo, Randolph, J. S. Pope, P. M.; Chinkapin, Duplin, James Lamb, P. M.; Lovelace, Wilkes, L. B. Bicknell, P. M.; Catharine Lake, Onslow, John A. Aykett, P. M.; Falling Creek, Wayne, M. Cox, Post Master.

POST MASTERS. When they have to return papers to this Office, will please state the Office from which they are returned, and the reason why. It is requisite that we should know from whence they are returned, and the reason, in order that the proper name may be erased from our list, in case such erasure ought to be made, in accordance with the contract entered into by the subscriber, agreeably to the terms of our paper.

To Correspondents.

We have a word to say upon the subject of communications, or, as they are generally termed by their authors, "compositions." We are always happy to hear from our friends upon any subject of public interest, and to give their effusions a place in our columns, when we conveniently can; but we would earnestly request them to give their communications as much of a practical character as possible, and to be brief.

We have now on hand some half dozen articles upon the slavery question, which have been sent to us for publication, all very well written, but still containing not one word or idea that has not been before the public for the last year, and is not as perfectly familiar to every reader as his a, b, c's, certainly as familiar to the reader as the writer. Now, while we would not willingly offend one human being, we must still claim the privilege to dispose of these compositions according to the freedom of our own will. We have adopted one rule in this respect, and that is, to publish no more communications upon the slavery question, unless they contain some practical suggestion, or some new view of the subject. The interest and feeling which this engrossing topic has excited, have contributed to render every one more or less acquainted with the merits of the case; consequently the mere statement of facts with which every one is already acquainted, or arguments to prove positions which are never denied or thought of being denied, however good in themselves, are hardly calculated to lend interest or novelty to the columns of a newspaper.

Our Book Table.

BLACKWOOD, for Feb., is as good as usual. The leading political article is upon British Agriculture and Foreign Competition. "The Green Hand" is continued.

We have received from H. Long & Bro., N. York, "Notes on California and the Placers," by one who has been there. It seems to be a right amusing work, by a man who has evidently not only seen the elephant, but taken a ride upon the quadruped afore-said. Price 25 cents.

We have also received from Messrs. LINDSEY & BLACKISTON, the March No. of the Medical Examiner.

We have also received a number of a legal work, which one of our friends has borrowed. We will notice when we next see it.

Senatorial Fracas.

On the 14th instant, a most unfortunate and disgraceful collision occurred between Senator Foote, of Mississippi, and Senator BORLAND, of Arkansas. The affair occurred before the Intelligence office, in Washington City, and arose from some altercation, in the course of which Mr. Foote spoke of Mr. BORLAND as an abject tool of Mr. CALHOUN's, while the latter charged Foote with striving to divide the South. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Foote, who had just recovered from a sick bed, got struck on the face. Immediately upon the occurrence, Mr. BORLAND, feeling the impropriety and ingratitude of his conduct, tendered the expressions of his most sincere regret, and gave all the apologies that could be demanded. The affair has been compromised—the well known character for bravery of both the gentlemen, effectually guarding against a misconception of their motives in according to a reconciliation. They had been, and are now, intimate friends.

A Strange Mistake.

We notice that every paper which we receive from States North or South of us, when alluding to the completion of the subscription to our Central Railroad, speak of it as the link necessary to connect the Railroads of North and South Carolina, and thus obviate the necessity of the Steamboat line between this place and Charleston. Of course, every man in the State, who knows anything about the subject, knows that the Manchester Railroad, and not the Central Railroad, is the link that is wanted to effect the desired connection. We are happy to believe that the success of both these great works is now secured.

Southern Rights Meeting in Edgecombe.

A meeting of the people of Edgecombe was held at Tarboro on the 12th instant. Strong Southern resolutions were passed, and delegates appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, (N. C.) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Nashville, (Tenn.) Convention. Delegates were also appointed to the Convention to be held at Raleigh to appoint delegates to represent the State at large in the Nashville Convention. Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Mr. MANGUM, and to the Representative of that district—Mr. DANIEL.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Most of the counties of the Third district either have taken, or are about to take measures to be represented in a Convention to be held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, sometime in April, for the purpose of sending delegates to Nashville, (Tenn.).

MEETING IN WARREN COUNTY.—The last Standard contains the report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights Meeting held in Warren county, on the 26th ult. Delegates were appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, N. C., on the 15th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the 6th district in the Nashville Convention, to meet in June next. Strong Southern resolutions were passed. Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, and other influential citizens, participated in the proceedings.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried the Legislature and all their State officers by a much larger majority than last year. The Free Soil vote has fallen off considerably.

The Prospect of a Settlement.

It would appear that a better feeling is beginning to pervade both houses of Congress, and that, although dark clouds still hang around the future, there is nothing beyond them calculated to inspire alarm. Although the peaceable settlement of the vexed question of the day might, at first blush, appear as distant as ever, still it is evident, upon a closer inspection, that opinion has been maturing in Congress, and that it has not yet assumed the form of action, it ultimately will do so. Nearly every man—certainly every leading man—went to Washington with a scheme of his own for the settlement of this question. Many of these have been tried, without effecting the object which they were designed to accomplish; and certainly, if members have not yet succeeded in hitting upon a project which is practicable, they must have ascertained pretty definitely what is not, which is an important point in the inquiry, and, having got thus far, men's minds will begin to settle down upon some basis of adjustment, which, if not what each might consider the best in the abstract, will still be the best which can be obtained under the circumstances. Upon this question, the Union of the 17th says:

We inquired yesterday, with some anxiety, of several gentlemen in Congress, who have the best opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of both houses. Four of these gentlemen (and one of them is a Whig) concur in the hope and belief that the question will be fairly settled, (in all its phases,) if all ultraisms are avoided, if no new issues be made, and the subject be approached with a good disposition to adjust it. The basis of accommodation even is specified as one which is likely to be adopted. We forbear going into any specifications. If such a basis be proposed, (and it rejects the Wilmot Proviso, or any similar restriction upon the territorial governments,) it is calculated that in the House of Representatives there are twenty-four (not twenty-eight) Democrats from the non-slaveholding States who will go for it; and that these may be sufficient without counting any northern Whig, to carry the measure of amity and peace, along with the southern vote. Gen. Foote declared the other day, on the floor, that he was satisfied a satisfactory basis of compromise would carry 118 votes in the House. We have no hesitation in saying that when such a measure is carried, every man who favors it will be hailed as the benefactor of his country.

We think we can say, with much truth, that we are the best abused Editor in the State—but we shall not lose our patience. The Wilmington Journal is very unjust towards us, to say the least of it. We are unwilling to believe the Editor of that print designed deliberately to insult and injure one who, whatever may be his course towards others, has ever treated him with courtesy and politeness. The character he gives of us is very undeserved, and we trust not willfully entertained—he is mistaken. We remember that kindness and amity is more desirable than bickering and feud, and therefore return him a "soft answer," trusting it may not be without its usual effect. —*Raleigh Times.*

We assure the Editor of the Times, that it would give us the utmost satisfaction to find that we have been mistaken in the unfavorable character we gave of him. Still, he should remember that those who are personally unacquainted with any one, must form their estimate of his general bearing and character from such data as they may happen to possess. Now, we ask the Editor of the Times, in all candor, if his attack upon Messrs. ASHE and McKAY, was not such an article, and couched in such language as was calculated to convey precisely such an impression as that reflected in our answer? However, we will not pursue the matter. No one can be less desirous of bickering and feud than we are; and no one more inclined to kindness and amity. We hope, that in future discussions, when the Times may find it necessary to allude to such distinguished public servants as Mr. ASHE and Gen. McKAY, he will not allow a difference of opinion to betray him into what he himself must, in his cooler moments, regard as almost unpardonable rudeness.

Southern Colony in California.

The following advertisement appears in the advertising columns of the Mississippiian. We do not know how much importance to attach to it, but copy it as a matter of interest:

CALIFORNIA.—THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONY.—Citizens of the Slave States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure to the address of "Southern Slave Colony," Jackson, Mississippi.

All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid. It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of affecting organization, &c., will be privately transmitted to actual members.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—The Virginia House of Delegates has rejected the proposition to connect the City of Norfolk with the Road by bridges across the southern and eastern branches of the Elizabeth river.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—A proposal to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to leave the election of Judges to the people, passed the Legislature of that State on the 15th inst. It will be submitted to the people at the next election, and if it receives a majority of the popular votes, it will be a law. There is no doubt of its confirmation by the people. There were only three votes against it in the Legislature.

BARRETT, who it will be remembered, was taken up in Spartanburg, S. C., some months since, charged with the dissemination of incendiary publications of an Abolition character, has forfeited his recognizance. The Spartan says:

"Our Court is now in session, his Honor Judge WITHERS, presiding. BARRETT has not made his appearance. It is said here that he had been attending the Law Lectures at Cincinnati, but by the advice of his physician, he has given it up, in consequence of bad health, and has returned to his home in Indiana."

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.—The Spring elections for Aldermen, Commissioners, &c., came off in Philadelphia on Friday last, and resulted in large gains for the Democracy. The native American party seems to have been totally annihilated. In Southwark, the stronghold of the native party, the Democrats have elected five out of the seven Commissioners. Such a Democratic triumph, after the noble demonstration made by that party at their meeting a few weeks since, argues well for the feeling of the people in favor of justice to the South.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 10th instant, says that the whole amount of California gold received at the mint in that city, up to that date, was \$9,400,000, of which \$900,000 had been received during the preceding week.

Lieut. Col. FREMONT and family, have arrived in Washington city, all in good health, except the Colonel himself, who has not yet entirely recovered from an attack of intermittent fever. Hon. W. M. GWIN, the other Senator, arrived some weeks since.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Charleston Mercury states that Mr. CALHOUN was born March 18th, 1782, which would make him just 68 years. We were under the impression that Mr. CALHOUN was older than this.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Steamships Empire City and Cherokee, sailed from New York last week, with over six hundred passengers for California.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

SENATE.

As usual, the morning hour was occupied by Seward, of N. York, in offering abolition petitions. The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the order of the day, being the reference of Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions to a select committee of thirteen, as proposed by Mr. Foote.

Mr. Webster said he did not think the proposed committee could do any good, nor that any connected series of resolutions could be passed. Upon the subject of California, he had no doubt. He thought that she should be admitted with her present constitution and boundaries, irrespective of all other questions.

Mr. Cass was willing to vote for any thing that might tend, or appear to tend towards a settlement of the slavery question. The proposed committee might do good, and could not do harm. He paid a compliment to Mr. Foote, for his persevering effort to bring about an adjustment. He had listened with pain to Mr. Calhoun's speech. He thought it calculated to produce unfavorable results. He was pained to hear him talk of Washington as an illustrious Southerner. He could not look upon Washington other than an American, in its broadest and fullest sense. Washington knew no section but his country. He feared that if some of the propositions introduced into Mr. Calhoun's speech were insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, we might as well calculate the days of the Union as numbered. He considered it a fixed fact that the Wilmot proviso could not pass, and equally so that the Missouri compromise could not. The latter he considered as a sort of Wilmot proviso, forbidding slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min., and giving no guarantee South of that line. Certainly, the South would not be willing to abandon the ground of non-intervention North of 36 deg. 30 min., without any compensating guarantee or enactment establishing slavery South of that line. Such guarantee could not be obtained.

Mr. Foote wanted no Southern Wilmot proviso. He only wanted non-intervention. He wanted to be let alone.

Mr. Cass said he thought the first thing to be done, was to take up and pass the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. This is a point upon which the South is justly sensitive, and should be attended to. Mr. Seward had intimated in his late speech that it was immoral to carry out the provision of the constitution in regard to fugitive slaves. (Mr. Cass) thought that no man should come to the Senate who thought that the constitution was an immoral document, nor take an oath to support it, as every Senator does. No man was bound to accept office, and if Mr. Seward thought it immoral to carry out the provisions of the constitution he should have staid at home. Besides Mr. Seward had, in the course of his speech taken occasion to make a very disingenuous allusion to the Democratic party at the North, by saying that that party was the faithful ally of slavery. Such was not the fact. The Northern Democracy simply adhere to constitutional principles.

Mr. Seward disavowed any wish to cast any slur upon the Democratic party, but such was the fact, that the Democrats gave aid to, and received aid from, the institution of slavery, while the Whigs did not.

Mr. Dawson hoped that Mr. Seward did not belong to the Whig party. Mr. Seward said that in his peculiar views upon the slavery question, he spoke for himself alone. He claimed to belong to the Whig party because it approached more nearly to those views, which he considered those of progress.

Mr. Cass said he did not care to what party Mr. Seward belonged, but if his idea of progress was to consider the constitution immoral, he wanted no such progress.

Mr. Calhoun wished to reply. The Senator from Michigan had misconstrued his meaning in his late speech. He (Mr. Calhoun) had said that to secure the Union, such an amendment in the constitution should be made as would give the South suitable guarantees. Mr. Cass had said that an amendment of the constitution was impossible, and that it were mere mention of it must dissolve the Union.

Mr. Cass said that he did consider an amendment of the Constitution an impossibility, but he thought that if an immediate amendment were insisted upon as a condition of adjustment, it must result in a dissolution of the Union, as no such amendment could now be passed.

Mr. Foote explained the peculiar position in which he was placed by his opposition to Mr. Calhoun.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution was a new issue introduced into the country by Mr. Calhoun, without the knowledge of his Southern friends, who were equally interested, and consequently have some right to complain. To such issue he was opposed, because he regarded it as impossible.

Mr. Calhoun said he never consulted any man in regard to any speech he ever made. He thought that he had a right to express his sentiments without consulting Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote said that he had no idea that Mr. Calhoun should have consulted any one in regard to his speech; but when a new issue was to be introduced, those equally interested should have known something of it. As soon as the speech of the Senator from South Carolina reached St. Louis, a meeting was held and resolutions passed, affirming that it confirmed the charges made by Mr. Benton, and that Benton should be re-elected. Was not this weakening the cause?

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was a telegraphic report. After some conversation, the Senate took up the Census bill, which was postponed until Friday. The Senate then took up the President's message, accompanying the constitution of California.

Mr. Douglass addressed the Senate for two hours. (Speech reserved for revision.) The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyd asked the unanimous consent of the House for the introduction, with a view to their being laid on the table and printed, of the credentials of the members from California, together with a memorial of the said members.

Objection being made, the papers were not received. The House was occupied in the discussion of a bill for establishing a new judicial district in Texas.

THURSDAY, March 14.

SENATE.

A considerable discussion arose upon the reception of a petition presented by Mr. Seward, praying that the right of trial by jury may be secured by law to fugitive slaves, when arrested in any other State than that in which their service may be claimed. It was finally received, and laid upon the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Cass resumed his remarks commenced the day before, and was replied to by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. Both speeches are withheld for revision.

Mr. Foote defined his position in regard to this question. He read extracts from Judge Sharkey's address at the Mississippi Southern Rights State Convention, to show the position of Mississippi, with which he concurred. He said that neither Judge Sharkey nor the Mississippi Convention wished for or contemplated any amendment in the constitution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in the consideration of a bill, reported by the Committee on Patents, to extend the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine. By those opposed to the extension, it was claimed that such extension would be to confer an oppressive monopoly upon heirs and assignees, to the manifest injury of all others concerned in mechanical industry. The matter was passed over informally, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the special message of the President of the United States transmitting the constitution of California, and of the bill providing for her admission into the Union. The Committee was addressed by Mr. Hebard and Mr. Morse, who delivered speeches upon the slavery question; after which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

They were satisfied that the rights of the South are fully guaranteed by that constitution as it stands. All they wanted was non-intervention. He said that he did not look upon the present position of affairs as despondingly as his colleague. He thought that a territorial bill, without improper restrictions, could be passed through both houses, if only once got under way with, in a proper spirit.

Mr. Butler said he regretted that his colleague (Mr. Calhoun) was unable to be present, and reply to the attacks made upon his speech, of which, however, he did not complain. The speech was given to the world, and, of course, was a fair subject for criticism.

Mr. Dayton moved the postponement of the subject until Wednesday, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

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FRIDAY, March 15.

Mr. Chase presented the memorial of Dr. J. H. Putley, who proposes to construct a telegraph to Europe, the proposed route for which is across the continent to California; then up the coast to Behring's Straits; then across those Straits, and through Northern Asia and Europe, to St. Petersburg and the western cities of Europe.

Petitions were presented against the reception of Woodworth's patent, for post routes, indemnity for French spoliation, &c. Several reports of Committees were received, upon matters of little public interest.

Mr. Walker, in pursuance of previous notice, bro't in a bill for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific. The bill provides for a survey of the route, and for granting land along the line to actual settlers, such settlers being married, and the heads of families. It also appropriates money for said survey. Read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolutions of Mr. Bradbury, in regard to removals from office, were taken up, and made the special order for Thursday.

The Senate took up the census bill, upon which a debate of three hours ensued; after which, on motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was wholly occupied with the private calendar. Bills were passed for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia; for the refunding to the heirs of Dr. Thomas Cooper, dec'd, the amount of a fine imposed upon him under the sedition law, &c. &c.

The House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 18.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions, and Mr. Badger addressed the Senate on the subject. He argued that a dissolution of the Union was possible in certain contingencies, and therefore great care should be taken to guard against such contingencies.

The South had a right to ask the enforcement of the provision for the recapture of fugitive slaves.—This was a question of right; if there was any thing in the Constitution to be relied on, it was this.—Without the enforcement of that provision, there could be no permanent pacification between the North and the South.

He replied to many points in Mr. Seward's speech, and showed from the Scripture that, if slavery was an evil, it was not a sin.

If the sentiments of the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) were those of the Northern people, or any large portion of them, this Union could not stand.

Mr. Badger gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, without concluding.

The Senate spent some time in Executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bayly gave notice that he would to-morrow ask the House to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Boyd, of Ky., presented the memorial and credentials of the delegates elect from California, and the constitution of that State; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., objected to the reception of the paper.

The Speaker ruled that it was too late; that the papers had been received and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., the rules were suspended and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd, of Ky., in the Chair), and resumed the consideration of the bill to admit California as a State into the Union.

Mr. Williams, of Tenn., was entitled to the floor and spoke for an hour in discussing the questions involved in the admission of California.

Mr. Cass followed, and spoke his hour.

Mr. Giddings next obtained the floor, and made a personal reply to the recent speech of Mr. Winthrop. He was followed by

Mr. Thurston, of Oregon, who yielded the floor to a motion that the committee rise.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

MR. WEBSTER IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Courant, which is the leading Whig paper in the State, says:

"That an abandonment of the Free Soil principles which the Whig party at the North have boldly avowed and strictly adhered to, should be recommended by Mr. Webster, is to us truly surprising.—We have read his speech with astonishment and regret. His ground is not that of the Whigs of Connecticut. They cannot follow him when he abandons the principles they hold dear, and we hesitate not to say, that they will adhere to the sentiments so clearly and emphatically set forth in the resolutions of the late Whig State Convention at New Haven."

Here follow the resolutions, which are very decided in their anti-slavery grounds.

A project is on foot in Boston for a meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, to respond to the sentiments expressed in the late speech of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mrs. SIMPSON.—A gentleman of this place, now in Havana, states in a letter to a house in this town, that Mrs. Simpson, who stands charged with the crime of poisoning her husband in Fayetteville, was boarding at the same Hotel with himself.—*Aurora.*

FUSS WITH NAPLES.—A letter received from Naples, dated the 12th ult., says: Mr. Brown, an American, formerly Consul at Rome, has been ordered to quit Naples within 48 hours; whereupon an indignant and angry correspondence has taken place between the American Charge d'Affaires and the Neapolitan government.

THE STEAMBOAT LINE.—Our attention has been called to an article in the New York Express of the 8th inst., which in speaking of the line between Wilmington and Charleston, says that the boats on the line are totally unfit for service, and that most of the mail failures occur at this point on the route. Now, all we know about the matter is, that ever since the establishment of the line, two of these boats have been at sea every night in the year, and that no accident of any importance has occurred during all that time, and we also know that we receive our mails from the south quite as regularly as we do those from the north. However, we presume nobody will be gladder of an opportunity to dispense with the boats than the Rail Road Company.

THE CHRONICLE is welcome to its opinion in regard to the Onslow meeting. With that affair we have nothing further to do. The issue is now between that paper and its informant or informants, and the Onslow delegation, upon whose authority we spoke last week. We would merely add that the expressions quoted by the CHRONICLE were very far from being as strong as those suggested by the delegation, who, it is only fair to suppose, are as well acquainted with their own county as the CHRONICLE can be.

The Sea Serpent in a New Place.

The Captain and passengers of the steamer Wm. B. SEABROOK, running between Charleston and Savannah, recently saw the sea serpent, who, it appears, has deserted his old cruising ground off Nahant, and taken to the latitude of Beaufort, S. C. A late communication to the Charleston Courier states that the supposed serpent is only a composite monster, formed of three whales, following in a line, whose backs, rising alternately, present the undulating appearance of the coils of a serpent. His snakeship must be getting well stricken in years, for Capt. SEABROOK, of the Seabrook, says that he has a long white beard. Quite a venerable old fellow, no doubt, of a patriarchal appearance, and astonishing sagacity.

The trial of Dr. Webster for the murder of Parkman, was commenced at Boston on the 19th inst.

Supreme Court.

The following additional decisions have been delivered:

By REYNOLDS, C. J.—In *Trice v. Turrentine* from Orange; judgment reversed, repleader ordered, and a venire in November. Also, in *Johnson v. Hampton*, from Surry; directing judgment to be entered on the verdict. Also, in *State v. Dove*, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Whicker v. Roberts*, from Stokes; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in *Tisdall v. Bailey*, in equity, from Johnston; decree for plaintiff. Also, in *Wendell v. Wainwright*, in equity, from Caswell. Also, in *Mills v. Adams*, in equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Ingram v. Kirkpatrick*, in equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Doe ex dem. Reed v. Earnhart*, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Weswell v. Brinson*, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Fisher v. Carroll*, in equity, from Sampson, directing issues to be tried in the Superior Court. Also, in *Watson v. Mater*, in equity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By NASH, J.—In *Festerman v. Parker*, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Barber v. Armatist*, in equity, from Johnston; decree *de novo*. Also, in *Homer v. Dunham*, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Dunn v. Patterson*, in equity, from Franklin, directing the report of the Clerk to be opened for further testimony.

Raleigh Register.

From the Washington Globe.

Mexico.

We have received a late number of the *Veracruz Locomotor*, in which the most important articles we observe are an essay upon the theory of cotton cultivation in Mexico, and the conclusion of President TAYLOR's message to Congress, which was a little slow in finding its way into the journals of our neighborhood.

The article about the falling off in the quantity of cotton produced, ascribes it to impolitic and not over honest legislation, which has been under the influence of the manufacturers, who contrived to have the duties on foreign cotton so graduated as to suit their own interests, and to undermine those of the cotton planter; and, finally, the cultivation of it was abandoned in many districts, and an attempt made to substitute wheat, which did not succeed. It is estimated that United States cotton will cost about twelve cents per pound in Veracruz, supporting it to cost from seven to eight cents in this country; and it is assumed that a protective duty of twenty cents the quintal, (about two and a half cents per lb.), which has been proposed, will not sufficiently protect the Mexican planter. That we believe; and we doubt whether double that duty would so far protect him as to enable him to enter the market as a successful competitor of the North American.

Gov. LETCHER, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, presents his credentials to President HERAZO on the 7th Feb., on which occasion the usual courtesies were interchanged, and the usual complimentary speeches were made.

The impression seems to prevail throughout Mexico, that SANTA ANNA will return, which we believe he will do at no remote period; that he will hold on